

# Jack Daniel's

OLD TIME. OLD No. 7. SOUR MASH.

Made at the old-time distillery, Lynchburg, Tennessee, the home of pure whiskey for a century.

Gold Medals and Diplomas Awarded at St. Louis, 1904--Liege, Belgium, 1905

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Jack Daniel No. 7, bulk, age and proof considered, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per gallon.

We are compelled to make the advances in the prices as above on account of having to shut down our distillery in Tennessee. We sell nothing but the strictly pure article as it comes from the still and as we do not mix nor blend our whiskey age and proof fix the price.

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## Farm and Garden

### NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Widespread and Rapidly Growing Interest in Pheasant Rearing.

In an interesting bulletin on "Pheasant Raising in the United States," issued by the department of agriculture, it is stated that within recent years a new industry, the rearing of pheasants, has begun to engage attention in the United States, and propagating ventures, ranging from the single pen with one or two pairs of birds to the pheasantry of many acres and thousands of birds, are scattered throughout the country.

The English ringneck pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus* x *torquatus*), a



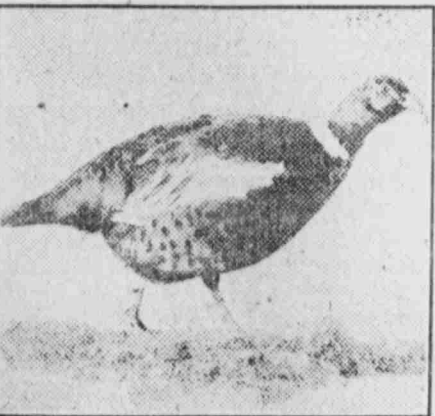
RINGNECK PHEASANT.  
(Part of tail does not show in picture.)

hybrid between the English and ringneck pheasants, has been brought from Europe in large numbers. It is generally correctly named, but is sometimes designated as English pheasant, ringneck pheasant and even Mongolian pheasant. It often has more or less of the blood of the versicolor pheasant of Japan (*Phasianus versicolor*). In England both the English pheasant and the English ringneck are referred to as the common pheasant.

It is the Mongolian pheasant (*Phasianus mongolicus*), which has a more or less complete white ring about the neck, but in other respects resembles the English pheasant more than it does the ringneck and is rarest of the four kinds in American preserves and aviaries. It is a native of the region about Lake Balkash, central Asia.

A pheasantry may be started with mature birds or with eggs. The latter to be hatched by barnyard fowls. Many are tempted to begin with eggs because of smaller cost, but the uncertainties attendant on hatching the eggs and raising the young are such that it is probably cheaper to secure full grown birds at the outset. If eggs are to be tried they should be ordered in January or February, to be delivered in April or May. They should be placed under the hen as soon as possible.

Pheasants may be obtained from reputable dealers or they may be imported from Europe or Asia. If stock be imported trouble may be saved by securing it through experienced and reliable bird importers who are familiar with the business. A pen should be provided and supplied with food and water. On the arrival of the birds the crate should be placed in the pen.



MONGOLIAN PHEASANT.  
(Part of tail does not show in picture.)

An opening should be made in the crate (preferably in the evening) sufficient to allow the birds to escape one at a time, and the attendant should withdraw, leaving the birds to find their way out alone. For the first few days they should be disturbed as little as possible.

The prices of pheasants vary with the season. They are lowest at the close of the breeding season and increase gradually until the next. They vary also according to the dealer. But so many things are to be considered, such as purity of stock, freedom from disease, care in shipment and other details, that the lowest prices do not always mean the cheapest birds. English ringneck pheasants are least expensive--about \$5 a pair.

Any well drained ground is suitable for pheasant pens, but a gentle slope of sandy loam, comparatively cool in midsummer, furnishes ideal conditions. Clay is the poorest soil for the purpose, as it is likely to foster diseases. The pens should be provided with plenty of both sunshine and shade. They should be constructed of chicken wire, like ordinary poultry runs. Each pen should cover at least 100 square feet, more if possible. Contracted quarters induce disease and afford their timid occupants too little protection from alarms. The pen should be from six to eight feet high and should be inclosed above with wire. If the pheasants are likely to be disturbed much, cord netting should be stretched six inches or more below the top wire to prevent the birds from in-

jury themselves by flying violently against the top, as they are apt to do when frightened.

It is of course feasible to keep pheasants in a pen open at the top by pinioning them, or clipping their wings, but pinioning, besides disfiguring pheasants, disables them permanently. Birds that are to be liberated should never be pinioned, as it makes them useless for sport and a ready prey to natural enemies. Clipping is objectionable owing to the necessity for frequent repetitions. Pheasants are timid, and the less they are disturbed the better, especially when breeding.

The pens and sheds should be kept scrupulously clean. There is no more fruitful source of disease among pheasants than uncleanness. Nevertheless chips and twigs may be scattered about to attract insects, and boughs for shelter should not be omitted. Each pen should be thoroughly spaded and limed every two or three years. Cover should be provided for the birds. The pens may be sown with clover, timothy and other grass early enough to furnish ample cover by the time the birds are turned in. Small evergreens may be grown inside with decided advantage.

Careful protection must be provided against various enemies. The bulletin gives many details of interest and importance to persons intending to rear the birds.

### POULTRY AND FRUIT.

One Man Found the Combination a Good Paying Proposition.

By the natural association of ideas one thinks of some opposite or related thing when another is mentioned. Thus white suggests black, the sun the moon, summer suggests winter, clouds suggest rain, and growing fruit suggests poultry as a natural and inevitable combination necessary for success.

Years ago one man started in to grow fruits. The trees thrived, fruit set plentifully, but there were worms in the peaches, plums fell off, apples dropped, grapes were denuded of leaves, and bugs of various sorts worked in the strawberries and blackberries.

Professional horticulturists advised spraying with some of the many fungicides and poisons. But his small amount of fruit would not justify the cost of a practical spraying outfit, and the hand power sprayer was a back breaker, besides proving costly and inefficient.

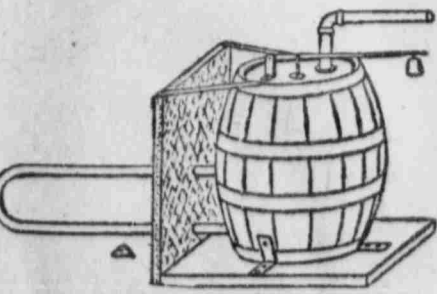
As the damage to his fruits came principally from insects, he determined to get after them. In one corner of the grounds was a sweet pea trench with plants perfect in leaf and bloom that grew and blossomed profusely. Every other trench of sweet peas in the neighborhood was riddled and ruined by grasshoppers. An old hen with a flock of chicks first size tethered near the thrifty trench of peas suggested the poultry and fruit combination. If they kept the bugs from the peas enough of them would keep down the insects in the fruit yard.

A strong argument for the fruit and poultry combination is immediate returns. Under the most favorable conditions you must wait for from two to five years for a good crop. Strawberries alone pay well the first year. Grapes, blackberries and raspberries yield well the second year and heavily the third and fourth. Peaches and plums should begin to yield well in three or four years and apples in from five to seven. But the hen pays the next day after her purchase--pays in eggs, pays a few weeks later in chickens and pays all the time in the destruction of insects.

If the poultry investment is made as it should be, when the trees are planted, the results are much better. But an old orchard may be cleaned up and greatly benefited by cultivation, giving the poultry a chance to get the grubs that develop later into injurious insects or feed on tree roots. The hen in her capacity to do good by destruction of insects and to grow into money in eggs and meat has the greatest possibilities in the way of a money maker of anything on the farm. Without counting the benefits, only figuring net cash returns, the United States census of 1900 shows that poultry brought in 400 per cent per annum. Their worth to the farm because of insects and weed seeds destroyed is equal to another 400 per cent. The health and pleasure made possible by fruit on the farm table the year round are fully another 400 per cent. No other combination on the farm can come within hailing distance of this combination.

### Handy Little Farm Boiler.

Here is a handy portable boiler for light uses on the farm, says the American Agriculturist. It consists of a beer keg screwed to a wooden base, a loop



BEER KEG BOILER.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

of three-quarter inch iron pipe about three feet long to extend into the kitchen or other fire, a screen of asbestos to protect the keg from the heat, a safety valve and a three-quarter or one inch discharge pipe leading to a one-quarter horsepower engine. The boiler is capable of running a one-quarter horsepower engine for turning a grindstone, a churn and other light machines. It thus can be made to save little drudgeries where larger engines and boilers would be too costly.

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## LITERARY HEROISM.

Great Works Accomplished Under the Most Adverse Circumstances.

Some of the world's most valued literary productions have been accomplished by their authors under circumstances of pain and hardship almost incredible.

Of the blind writers one immediately thinks of Milton and of our own Prescott, who, though not entirely blind, was almost so and performed prodigies in the way of historical composition while handicapped in a way calculated to dishearten the bravest.

Another great historian, John Richard Green, did his work in the midst of a hard battle against disease and pain. In 1869, when he was finally prostrated by the disease that had taken hold many years before, the doctors gave him no hope of living more than six months longer. Nevertheless Green set about the task of writing his "Short History of the English People," a task that he triumphantly carried to a conclusion notwithstanding rackings pains.

We are assured on excellent authority that Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote the greater number of her fine poems confined to a darkened room, to which, by reason of her infirmities, only her own family and most intimate friends could be admitted, while she was in great weakness and almost continuous pain.

Another brave struggle was that of the poet Heine. The last seven years of the German thinker's life were spent on what has been termed his "mattress grave" in such pain and suffering that he was obliged to consume doses of opium in quantity sufficient to have killed several men. Yet Heine not only endured all this with resignation and even cheerfulness, but managed to produce some of his most finished work, among which were "Last Poems and Thoughts" and his "Confessions."

To the list of literary heroes must be added the name of Scott. Sir Walter's manly fight against failing health and financial misfortune during the closing years of his life is too well known to need more than passing mention. When the commercial reverses came that left him staggering under a huge burden of debt, he, shattered in health, laboriously set to work "with wearied eyes and worn brain" to recoup. Painfully he toiled, sometimes as many as fourteen hours a day, until the end came, but nevertheless he succeeded in meeting every cent due by reason of the monumental indebtedness forced upon him.

Grant's memoirs were composed under peculiarly pathetic conditions. Confronted by the dismal prospect of dying from a malignant disease and ruined by reason of unfortunate financial ventures, the doughty general in order to provide for his wife finished under these distressing conditions that work only four days before his death.—New York Tribune.

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